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NEWMAYER, S. W. *Medical and Sanitary Inspection of Schools*. Pp. vi, 318. Price, \$2.50. Philadelphia: Lea and Febiger, 1913.

As the author states in his preface, this book is designed to furnish to physicians, nurses and teachers a guide to the physical examination of school children, and it attempts to develop a deeper appreciation of the relations between mental and physical development.

In the section dealing with the administration of medical and sanitary inspection special emphasis is placed on the importance of the school nurse as an aid to the physician and the belief is expressed that if legislatures will make mandatory the employment of both school nurses and physicians, much greater efficiency will result than where physicians only are employed and there will be no need for legislation designed to compel the parent to obtain treatment recommended for the child. An especially commendable feature of the book is the inclusion of forms used in a proper system of record keeping. The chapter on infectious, contagious and communicable diseases and that on physical defects discusses the most important of these diseases and defects with a view to enabling the person in charge to determine the trouble and take steps to meet it by proper methods. In the discussion of mentality an attempt is made to determine the extent and analyze the causes of retardation. The allotment of 34 pages of a 300-page book to an explanation of the Binet system of testing mentality may seem excessive even in face of a desire to emphasize this portion of the book. As a whole, Dr. Newmayer's book furnishes an excellent handbook for use of anyone interested in medical and sanitary inspection of schools.

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OPPENHEIMER, FRANZ. *The State*. (Translated by John M. Gitterman.) Pp. v, 302. Price, \$1.25. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1914.

This book is a study of the origin and development of the state from the sociological and economic viewpoint. Its material is drawn largely from Ratzel's writings, and in its theory that state origin results from conquest it follows Ratzenhofer and Gumplowicz. The economic interpretation of history is emphasized throughout.

Its general thesis follows: There are two methods of securing wealth—production and robbery. The state, as a political organization, results from the latter, the forced subjection of the weak to the strong inevitably following the accumulation of wealth and the rise of economic differences. When capital is vested in land and other forms of realty the feudal state results, at first in the patriarchal tribal form, later in the more developed medieval type. When capital is vested in movable commodities the commercial state results. Of this form the independent city with its outlying trading posts is typical. As a money economy developed and standing armies grew in size, a centralized government resulted, reaching its climax in the Roman Empire. This was destroyed by the exploitation of slave labor. Later, when capital was vested in productive industries, the modern constitutional state was formed. In the future, through the increasing socialization of industry and the disappearance of private ownership of land, the political organization will become less,